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The China Mail.

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TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

AMERICA AND GERMANY.

NEW YORK, May 13.
A provision in the Republican peace resolution requesting President Wilson to negotiate with Germany for a separate treaty was struck out on the motion of Senator Lodge. The Senate will vote on May 15 on a resolution declaring the war ended.

AMERICAN SHIPPING.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 16.
Concluding the sitting of the Foreign Trade Convention a resolution was passed in favour of the return of American merchantmen to private ownership and operation. It was suggested that passenger ships should be used on the freight routes to South-America and on the Trans Pacific route.

AVIATION.

NEW YORK, May 16.
The Aerial Mail Transport Corporation announces it will begin in July a mail express line between New York and Chicago, which will be extended later to Omaha and San Francisco. The machines have been picked from the surplus of three thousand British aeroplanes left over from the war, which will eventually be replaced by American aeroplanes. The operating officials include Lieut.-Commander Belling, commander of N.C.J. in the first transoceanic flight by American seaplanes in May 1919.

SIR OLIVER LODGE.

NEW YORK, May 16.
Sir Oliver and Lady Lodge sailed aboard the "Celtic." Sir Oliver Lodge declared he was convinced that psychical research had a great future in the United States.

THE MASTER MIND.

NEW YORK, May 16.
Arnstern the alleged bank thief, who is said to have caused losses of over 23 million dollars to New York brokers and who mysteriously disappeared in March has been arrested. He is alleged to be the master mind of a widespread criminal system extending even into Canada. Arnstern is imprisoned as the \$75,000 bail demanded is not forthcoming.

REBEL LEADER CAPTURED.

SAN SALVADOR, May 16.
Honduran troops have captured Araujo, the rebel leader.

FRENCH SATISFIED.

LONDON, May 17.
The French papers regard the results of the Hythe conference between Millerand and Lloyd George as satisfactory.

FRENCH STRIKE OUTRAGES.

PARIS, May 17.
Two strike outrages are reported. An engine-driver who remained at work on the Nord line was fired at thrice and slightly injured by an unknown man who disappeared. A tram exploded a bomb which had been placed on the line. No damage was done.

KAISER MOVES.

LONDON, May 17.
The Times Amsterdam correspondent says the ex-Kaiser and his wife have removed to Doorn from Amerongen.

AMERICAN POLITICS.

LONDON, May 17.
The Times Washington correspondent says it is considered certain that the President will veto the peace resolution, which anyhow had the purely domestic object of enabling the republicans to meet electioneering charges that they were responsible for the continuance of the state of war.

SWISS AND THE L.O.N.

ZURICH, May 17.
A referendum, by a small majority, has resulted in favour of Switzerland's admission to the League of Nations.
The voting was 407,910 for, and 325,511 against, a majority of 82,399.

JEANNE CANONIZED AT ROME.

ROME, May 17.
The ceremony of canonisation of Joan of Arc takes place at Saint Peter's cathedral to-day.

IRISH REBELLION.

LONDON, May 17.
There were four hours of fierce rioting at Londonderry between Sinn Feiners and Unionists. A lot of revolver shots were fired. The police with bayonets charged the crowds. Sinn Feiners concealed behind wagons shot at the detectives, killing the chief city detective. Another police officer was injured. Two civilians were seriously hurt. A sergeant in county Kerry in a remarkable letter was warned that he would be shot by order of the Sinn Fein government because he was a diligent servant of the Crown. The letter ends with the names of recent policemen murdered. The nationalist candidates are withdrawing from council elections all over Ireland, excepting in the unionist counties, and giving the Sinn Feiners a walkover. This is owing to the intimidation of one nationalist who was recently raided, dragged out at midnight, and forced to retire from the elections.

RUBBING IT IN.

BERLIN, May 17.
With a view to preventing a repetition of the untoward incidents on the occasion of the evacuation of Frankfurt, the French demanded a number of hostages, including the government president Commandant, the chief burgomaster, and the police president, also a guarantee of a million marks.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

UNREST IN IRELAND.

LONDON, May 18th.
Mr. Dalton, a former prominent Sinn Feiner of Limerick, has been shot dead by a party of seven in an isolated part of the city. The volley wounded a baby girl, aged six. No arrests have been made.
A Sinn Fein conference at Roscommon decided forcibly to re-occupy land considered to be not reasonably occupied, compensating the owners according to arbitration.
Large orders for barbed wire have been placed for a system of defenses in Ireland.

THE WAR ON BOLSHIEVISM.

LONDON, May 16th.
The unexplained silence of Moscow has been broken with an intercepted wireless requesting stations to resume listening in at the usual hours.
Last night, three unimportant wireless messages were received from Russia, but none of them was from Moscow. Meanwhile, it is rumoured in French Socialist circles that the silence is due to political trouble.
Moreover, General Brusiloff is endeavouring to overthrow the Soviet.
The Poles are continuing their advance southwards. It is expected that they would soon arrive at Odessa. The Bolsheviks, west of the Dnieper, are in full retreat.

HYTHE CONFERENCE.

BERLIN, May 15th.
According to the Frankfurter Zeitung, the Imperial cabinet composed of Examiners and Ministers of the various States has unanimously agreed that the Government should not send representatives to Spa or Paris on May 15th for economic discussions, unless the French have withdrawn from Frankfurt and the Main region owing to the absence of the reason for continued occupation.

PARIS, May 15th.
A Havas message says:—
A Note issued by Paris last night states that as the German forces in the neutral zone will soon conform to the number authorized by the resolution of August 8th, 1918, Marshal Foch has asked General Degoutte to send an officer to Cassel to arrange with the German Commander there for the evacuation of French troops from the zone occupied since April 6th.

COAL FOR FRANCE.

LONDON, May 16th.
The British and French Coal Controllers at the Hythe Conference have come to an arrangement assuring France a minimum coal supply equivalent to that which France has been obtaining during the past eight months; also, that France will take 45 per cent. of Britain's coal exports. Regulations will be made whereby each of the coal-producing areas will contribute its proper quota to the percentage, thereby enabling freightage economies by France.

ITALIAN CABINET.

LONDON, May 15th.
The Times' Milan correspondent says Signor Bonomi, the former Minister for War, has been requested to form a Cabinet.

BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, May 16th.
At Burroughes Hall in the final heat of the billiards championship the result was: Smith, 16,000; Falkner 14,500.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, May 16th.
Oxford beat Middlesex by 139 runs.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[BY COURTESY "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

ITALIAN AIRMAN MISSING.

PEKING, May 18.
The Italian airman, Masiero, who left Tsingtau at 11 o'clock this morning has not arrived in Peking.
It is believed that he was forced to land.

CABINET DECLINES TO DISCUSS SHANTUNG QUESTION.

PEKING, May 18.
The Cabinet to-day decided to reply to Mr. Ota's letter—urging the opening of direct negotiations regarding the return of Kiaochow—declining to enter into negotiations on the subject.

FERRARIN FETED.

PEKING, May 18.
To-day the Chinese feted Ferrarin who declared that it was the most wonderful reception accorded to him on the flight.

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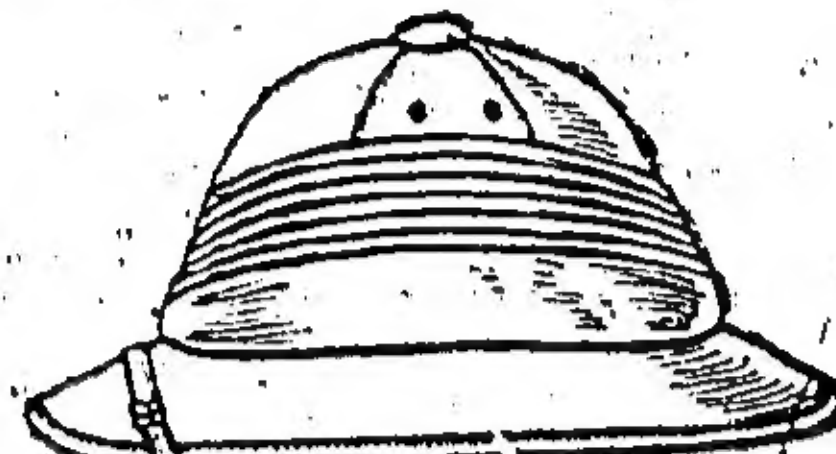
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HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1920.

EDUCATION AT HOME.

H. A. Fisher, president of the Board of Education since 1915, is a scholar and a wit, an official we greatly admire. He is only 53, so should be in the prime vigor of intellect. We have not heard of any illness. Quite recently we have had reports of speeches by him that were a delight to read. A shrewd, sound man, we said, and wished our country blessed with more officials like him. How then to explain the political bombshell he has just dropped in the educational camp at Home? How could he make such a howling blunder of a proposal? Perhaps we had better tell you about it first, as Reuters rarely touches real Home news of this sort. We get a plethora of indigestible stuff about the political activities of obscure people who don't matter to us, and nothing of such live issues as a proposed change in the school system in our Homeland, a proposal that has already provoked indignant clamour.

Mr. Fisher recognizes the evil of the dual system in preparatory schools, but he does not boldly attack it as the right end, and propose really to nationalize elementary education, by excluding sectarian meddling altogether. He does propose that the non-provided voluntary school should disappear, which is right, because the varying standards of efficiency so caused have been a handicap. But he proposes to impose "religious teaching" in all the schools, by "experts," which is wrong. There are no experts in religion. Nobody really knows enough about it to teach it. A horde of "specialists" would doubtless at once appear; but we should at once find ourselves back in the old and aggravated quarrels of sectarianism, in which the blind call other blind ones hard names, while unsophisticated youth listens and wonders and doubts and is not edified. Mr. Fisher's proposal that in exchange for taking over the voluntary premises (which the government can do without) the local education authority should make provision for religious observance and instruction, to be given in school hours by teachers multi-plied by a reactionary, Mr. Fisher's desire for unification, which we share, would be clearly

bought by reviving old dissensions in the very centre and core of our improving school system, and imposing on it the fetters of an idea that is as nearly obsolete as the dodo. It should in fairness be mentioned that he has denied that it is a scheme cut-and-dried by the government. He calls it a "feeler." By this time he must have felt its unpopularity.

Section 14 of the Act is generally referred to as the Cowper-Temple Clause. It directs that no religious teaching or religious formula, which is distinctive of any particular denomination shall be taught in the school. This compromise, the result of a bitter battle, brought something approaching peace into an educational arena, and now Mr. Fisher wants to throw it away. It is almost a certainty that the country will not consent, unless its attention is somehow diverted, or the Press neglects to remind it of things it may have forgotten. The ideal of the pure educationalist, which we have hitherto supposed Mr. Fisher to be, is to eliminate controversial bias altogether, shut out priest and parson, who have not a single eye for educational success, having their own axe to grind, and to get on with the job of providing the best possible schooling for all our young, regardless of class. Since the principle was admitted by the Cowper-Temple clause, these extraneous influences have largely died natural death, and it is a pity that an official of Mr. Fisher's eminence should now seek to galvanize them into fresh life. They had their last spasm of real activity at the time of the 1902 Act, which was, in fact, a result of religious agitations by bodies anxious not only to get hold of plastic human material but also to get a share of the State's resources for educational expenses.

We are fully and painfully aware that in pointing out our educational history and position in this plain and outspoken way we expose ourselves to the charge by narrow-minded and quite thoughtless persons that our sympathies are religious. We reiterate this as a superficial and unfounded criticism. It is because we realize, after years of interested observation and experience, that these so-called religious wranglings are essentially irrelevant, that we deplore and object to them. Our protest has a twofold motive. It is concerned for the best interests of education, and it is concerned for the true interests of religion. In advising a complete nationalization and secularization of organized education we claim to be more honestly and purely religiously-minded than the sectarian zealots

who meddle with education for an ulterior purpose, which is, obviously, the aggrandisement of their own particular cult. The "right of entry" into schools, formerly claimed by that sort of person, was patently mischievous, interrupting the studies, offending teachers and parents, and doing no good. Let the State teach secular morality, and the other thing will take care of itself. If it has the breath of life in it, if it is of God, it cannot perish. Sectarian squabbles are not of God, and it is a shame to expose tender youth to their bad example. We do not say that a priest or a parson cannot be honestly interested in education pure and simple; but we do point out that in the future as in the past, there will be as there was the temptation to interfere with a divided purpose, with two purposes, that is to say, that conflict, and of which the stronger will be the least relevant and desirable. As it is, our school boards and county councils used to waste too much thought on rates and taxes and grants in connection therewith. If their successors are to be exposed to settling sectarian squabbles for predominance in their respective areas, education must suffer, public expenditure thereon must be wasted, the labour and progress of patient educational reformers, just approaching the light, must be wasted. In the fight for facilities for all the volunteer specialists that would butt in, in the classroom for their respective shares, or the leaders of study, the main objective of the schools would go by the board. If it be held that the other and shorter path to unification is impracticable, namely, the elimination of doctrinaire teaching altogether, then let unification wait.

This new proposal does not lead to it at all. It leads right back to the original chaos and failure. Religious teaching is for the home and for the churches and chapels; it is not for the schools. All that the State should teach, especially now when belief is so scarce and scattered, and feeble, when States themselves believe the professions their "established" religions make, when the religious teachers themselves are openly at loggerheads on cardinal points of doctrine, is an unquestioned and non-controversial morality, such as all creeds and creedsless men are agreed upon. The moral duties of a good man and a good citizen, with the scientific, biological and psychological sanctions therefor, can be effectively taught in the State schools without the intervention of those who themselves possessed of no moral sanctions for the same.

What the State needs is an efficient, unbiassed, and unselfish teacher, whether or not he is coloured red or blue or otherwise. It is natural that the Blue-wheelbarrowites, finding that they no longer attract the masses they formerly commanded, should desire to go after them, and seize them at the impressionable period when they are supposed to be absorbing something more abidingly unquestioned. It is not natural that a president of the Board of Education, well aware of all that, should make proposals to facilitate such interested persons. He has committed a grave blunder, which blunders his hitherto brilliant career. Consider this possibility. At present the official representatives of the "State" church have suspended judgment on the claims of spiritualism, of the Lodge and Coman Doyle and war-hysteria brand. Should spiritualism boom, as it may, it is possible that all the churches and chapels, who admit diminished and diminishing congregations, would agree on accepting it as orthodox. They would then agree upon introducing it into our schools, and forcing it upon our children. Could we face such a possibility with equanimity? Why should we be any more calm at the prospect of the callow minds in our schools being again attacked by the confused bellowings of rival creeds, of different interpretations upon which there has never been and never can be any agreement? It is not fair to the young. It really is not. The religion they need is a religion that will not be questioned. When religionists question each other's religions, as they are constantly doing, the effect on the ingenious mind is a swift and deep doubt of the truth of all religions. It cannot, until after long and sore travail, hit upon the idea that there must be some truth in all of them. Lucky for it then if it have retained some such sheet-anchor as the Golden Rule (so-called) negative form of Confucius, as a guide to conduct and a principle of ethics. Politically there is a special danger of which in the *British Weekly* the Cambridge Public Orator has warned us. Behind this new agitation, it is rightly or wrongly suspected that the "High" section of the Anglican Church has been moving. Dr. Glover says "there are clergy of my acquaintance whose influence over children could not be too widely spread, and would only be beneficial. But there are others, and pious men, too, who would use new opportunity to push confession, as they are doing everywhere else. We British will not tolerate that. It cost us too much to get rid of

it. Dr. Glover also reminds us that for seventeen years we have had forced denominational schools at public cost. "Cannot that be written off against the beneficence of the original donors, and a fair share be made with no more sham compromises?" What is wanted is freedom from The Dead Hand of a fiction. As we said before, there is a straight and honest path to it. Mr. Fisher's proposed path is not straight and not honest. Moreover, it is not practicable.

ADVERSARIA.

Dear beloved brethren, you will find a secular sermon, the text for our discourse to-day in the eleventh chapter of Proverbs, at the 26th verse, which says "He that withholdeth corn, the people shall curse him; but blessing shall be upon the head of him that selleth it." Herein, dearly beloved, we have implied the statement that in those days there were "bills and bears," who gambled with the staple food of the people in the hope of "sordid gain." Our text speaks particularly of the gambler, holding for a rise "corn" that was needed by the people. It was, in modern language, a corner in corn. It was, no doubt, considered among the business men of that period as legitimate and smart trade. There was perhaps no human law against it. In the holy scriptures, however, we are concerned with something higher than human law. We encounter the law of God. It is God who is speaking to us, and no fallible human judge. Now what does God say of the man that withholdeth corn? He says the people shall curse him. This, if we do not misinterpret the passage, which God in His mercy forbids, is an instruction to the people to curse him. It does not say they may curse him, or that they will probably curse him. It says they shall curse him, and we infer that their curse has the divine endorsement and support. In support of this dreadful warning, we have God's plain and explicit promise that blessing, His blessing, shall be upon the head of the man that does not withhold the corn. It is very plain, is it not? It is very sure, if you believe God's own word, that such withholding of corn is a sin, an accused offence, against God's holy law.

Beloved, well we tremble at the thought of the curse that shall fall upon whomsoever withholdeth corn. He may gain worldly money, but what shall that profit the loser of a soul? There is, as you are aware, another feature of divine law that human law does not share. It is fixed and changeless. What was a sin in those far-off days is a sin now. The curse pronounced then is valid to-day. Does this mean anything to you? Are you one of the sinners we hear spoken about in Hongkong this week? Are you contemplating this sin? Are you thinking of gambling in rice? It is said that one person or firm alone is "holding," which means the "withholding" of our text, somewhere about four million dollars worth of rice, which is our local corn, the staple food of our masses. It is said that in pursuit of profit, so much rice has been speculatively shipped that Cuba is overstocked, and that the Californian "market" has heavily overhauled. It is said that while one gambler here has made much money, most of the others have been pinched in the machinery of their own contrivance. Presumably the man responsible for withholding a very large stock here stands to win, if he can afford to go on withholding until the market price rises. But he stands to lose that without which his money shall be no use to him. The people shall curse him; and his treasure will be like Dead Sea fruit, turning to ash upon his tongue.

There is one other thing about divine law that is superior to the human. It is that it has regard for the common weal, for the greater good of the greater number. It has an eye for them that are "yett and heavy-laden, for them that labour and are sore oppressed." The political effects, or the effects upon society, of such withholdings are well understood by us here in Hongkong. Have we not recently had our new crisis in which many poor people died from stomach troubles? They were murdered by the rice gamblers. Hungry men rioted, and fell under the law. They were victims of the rice gamblers, the withholders of corn, whose conduct was equivalent to the bearing of false witness against them. There were strikes, due to the higher cost of living, chiefly due to withholders. So the people shall curse them, by direction of God, who is not mocked.

In human law there is an offence as well as a crime, and it may be that the divine law will regard as sinful any authority or government that does not use its

powers to thwart the withholders of corn. The Hongkong Government perhaps meant well, though it is doubtful if it thought about this curse against food gambling. Whether it did or did not, it did not do anything, as it was asked from this adversarial pulpit to do, to discourage the withholders of corn. Rather did it play into their hands, and became a byword and a laughing-stock among the people whenever and wherever rice was named. There is no doubt whatever of its duty. "He that withholdeth corn, the people shall curse him." The government, here, acts for the people. It must act now, soon. It must investigate local rice stocks, this time less in the interests of so-called commerce than of the divine law, and do what the divine law tells it to do.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

To-day's dollar is worth 4s. 3d.

The total output of the Kailan Administration's mines for the week ending May 1, amounted to 94,743 tons and the sales during the period to 82,339 tons.

The Rev. Wilfred Scholes, M.A., has been appointed Temporary officiating Wesleyan Chaplain to the Troops in the Garrison. He is also performing the duties of Chaplain to the Presbyterian Troops until the arrival of the Rev. J. G. Williams.

Sergeant McAlvie this morning charged a sewing amah before Mr. N. L. Smith with aiding and abetting a blind child to beg outside the Carlton Hotel. The Sergeant said that the woman made more money by making the child beg, than by sewing. A fine of \$2 was imposed.

With regard to the news already given, that War Department workers (Chinese) get the 32½ per cent. increase, it should be said that it applies to those drawing \$100 a month or less. No. 1 men drawing more than \$100 a month in January 1st, 1920, receive an advance of 20 per cent.

A Chinese was this morning sentenced by Mr. N. L. Smith to nine months' hard labour for the unlawful possession of a revolver and five rounds of ammunition. A Chinese detective said he saw the defendant last night sitting outside the Stag Hotel. He searched him, and concealed on his person was the revolver (produced) fully loaded. The Police said that as the result of examination made after the defendant's arrest, he was discovered to be a notorious bad character.

"Right name, wrong address," is the explanation offered by a caller to-day on behalf of a friend who, he says, is in a very embarrassing position as the result of a *China Mail* paragraph yesterday. We reported Captain W. Watson, supt. of the Robert Dollar S. S. Co., as in trouble at the Magistracy. We are asked to state that Captain L. Walton, of the Robert Dollar Co., is not the man referred to. There is a Captain W. Watson, it seems, but he has no connection with the Robert Dollar S. S. Company.

We are informed by the Indian Muslim Society of Hongkong that the Mohammedan fasting month begins to-morrow, the first day of Ramadan, the month during which the Koran was revealed. For the succeeding thirty days Mohammedans eat nothing from 5 a.m. to 7.30 p.m., and in order that they may appreciate the situation of the poor, and alleviate their distress, observe a month of general self-denial. To the Mohammedan, fasting, as a religious institution, is almost as universal as prayer, and in Islam it is one of the four fundamental practical ordinances, the other three of which are prayers, poor rate, and pilgrimage.

Before Mr. N. L. Smith at the Magistracy this morning, a Chinese was charged with stabbing a compatriot. The Police said that the quarrel was over some sugar. The complainant and some of his *fohs* were unloading sugar, when they were suddenly attacked by the defendant and a crowd of rowdies who wanted to steal it. A free fight ensued, in the course of which the defendant was alleged to have stabbed the complainant with a knife. The complainant giving evidence said he was positively sure the defendant was the man who stabbed him. There could be no mistake about him, as he hung on to him until the arrival of the Police. Another witness also said he was positive the defendant was the man who used a knife in the course of the fight. His Worship: "How do you recognise him?" He was wearing the same "coat and face" at the time. (Laughter). Sentence of three months' hard labour was passed.

A PARENT'S DUTY.

YOUR boy is always getting scratched or cut or bruised. Because these wounds have healed all right is no sign they always will. Get a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm and see that every injury is cared for immediately. You can get nothing better, and blood poison is too dangerous a disease to risk. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

SPECIAL CABLE.

STRAITS RICE SITUATION.

[China Mail Special.]

SINGAPORE, May 18.

The Government announces that rice supplies for the year are assured from Saigon and Burma. Owing to subsidising the rice sale the Government lost twenty-one million dollars. The retail price is now increased to 126 cents per gantang, which is still less than cost price.

JAPANESE ART.

EXHIBITION OPENED IN HONGKONG.

The exquisite art of Japan numbers many European and American admirers. Consequently, art lovers in Hongkong will not miss the excellent opportunity afforded them by members of the Tokyo Artists' Club to inspect a magnificent exhibition of paintings in oils, pastels, and water colours, by prominent Japanese artists, which was opened at 1 o'clock this afternoon in St. Andrew's Hall.

The paintings displayed, which cover a wide variety of subjects in modern art, including marine and landscape works in Japan and elsewhere, life and still life studies, are generally much above the average, whilst in several notable instances an undoubtedly high standard has been reached. Having had the advantage of training abroad, the respective periods ranging from two to five years in Britain or America, the exhibitors—Messrs. T. Atomi, Ishikawa-kin, C. Ohashi, I. Shirakaki, K. Soma, S. Shibata, and T. Takeuchi—have an unusual freedom from national mannerisms, and with their wonderful sense of colour, have almost without exception achieved remarkably luminous effects.

With the exhibition so readily accessible and open between 1 p.m. and 6 p.m. for three days, including this afternoon, it would be superfluous to attempt to describe the various exhibits at length, were it possible to clothe in words the impressions that only an actual view of the beautiful works themselves can convey. Nevertheless, mention must be made of Mr. Atomi's "Ikao in Winter," which was exhibited last year in the Imperial Exhibition at Tokyo. The artist's presentation of the famous Japanese summer resort in the depth of winter is both striking in its conception and admirable in its execution. This compelling picture is rightly regarded as one of the finest "scenery" in the exhibition. Scarcely less beautiful are his other paintings, including "The wonderful Lake Side in Early Summer," "Mt. Hakuba," in the "Alps" of Japan, the famous "Mt. Fuji" from Hakone Lake, other studies in nature, and studies in still life.

Mr. T. Shirakaki, who submitted twelve paintings in oils, all of outstanding merit, has excelled himself in his beautiful "Cherry Blossoms at Kioto," which is said to be the best picture exhibited by him. His other exhibits include charming studies with such suggestive titles as "Evening," "Spring," and "Summer Clouds." "Putney Bridge" and "Bruges, Belgium" are included in the exhibits of Mr. T. Takeuchi, who has had the honour of having had three pictures hung in the Royal Academy, but probably his best work on exhibit in Hongkong is his "Morning in Snow." He also achieves some striking colour effects in a pastel entitled "Evening Glow," the title of which conveys but a small suggestion of the mastery interpretation he has employed on such a boundless subject. His "Stream" at Mt. Kiso, is remarkable for the wonderful depth of colour with which the dark waters are painted.

Space precludes more than bare mention of the admirable paintings exhibited by Mr. Ishikawa-kin, of whose 20 water colours a "Village Street" in Formosa is the best. Mr. K. Ohashi who gives both quality and quantity in 23 pictures painted in water colours, Mr. A. Soma whose five exhibits dealing with the natural beauties of his native land are all painted in oils, and Mr. S. Shibata, whose still life studies are fine.

Visitors who are attracted by any particular picture may purchase same if desired, the prices ranging from \$15 to \$650. The exhibition, which is open from 1 p.m. to 6 p.m., will be continued to-morrow and the day after.

KINEMA NOTES.

THE HONGKONG THEATRE.

A new English picture is being screened at the Hongkong Theatre at the matinee and evening performances from to-day until Friday. It is entitled "The Share" and features Violet Hopson, who is one of the leading stars on English film. She is a very popular and convincing actress.

The serial film is still being shown at the 7.15 performances, the 8th and 9th episodes now occupying the screen. The programme at this theatre this week is sure to be found entertaining and good business is anticipated by the management.

EXTRAORDINARY AFFAIR AT NAVAL CANTEN.

WHY NO CHARGE LODGED?

A story of how a local European Police Sergeant was very shamefully treated by a crowd of rowdy Europeans has been going the rounds for the last two days, and judging from the persistence with which it is told, and the indignation expressed on every hand, there must be a percentage of truth in it. Exaggerated it may be, but we give the story for what it is worth, and exactly as it was told to us.

A British sailor called at the No. 2 Police Station one night last week, (9th inst.) and reported to Sergeant Shaftain, who was on duty in the Charge Room, that he had been robbed of a \$1 note, at the Royal Naval Canteen, and that he was sure the bar-boy had it. The Sergeant went with the sailor to recover his money. Arrived at the Canteen, the Sergeant was very much surprised when, instead of being given every assistance in the execution of his duty, as he was quite justified in expecting, he was received with hostility by Europeans there, who abused him in front of the gringing Chinese servants, generally making him lose face. The Sergeant at first tried to explain his business, but he was not listened to. Eventually, seeing the futility of attempting to talk common sense with such a rowdy crowd, the Sergeant backed towards the door, with the intention of going for assistance. One of the rowdies anticipated this move and locked the canteen door, thus committing the serious crime of imprisoning a servant of the Crown! It might be stated at this juncture that there could be no possible excuse that the men did not know the Sergeant was a Police Officer, because he was wearing his uniform at the time. The crowding indignity the Officer had to suffer, was when, after the door had been locked, and he was entirely at the mercy of his captors, they took away his service revolver. His captors did everything to make him lose his temper and show fight, so that they could have an excuse for setting upon him, but the Sergeant very wisely decided to do nothing of the sort. It is difficult to say what might have happened to Sergeant Shaftain but for the timely arrival of Sergeant McFall, who, feeling anxious at his comrade's long absence from the Charge Room, went out in search for him. It was not until Sergeant McFall had gone back for reinforcements, and the canteen door forced open, that Sergeant Shaftain was released, and the rowdies rounded up and removed to the Station. The most disgraceful part of the whole affair, and one which is being most unfavourably discussed, is that the men concerned in this outrage were "dealt with privately" by a Court of Enquiry. The offence is a serious one. It amounts to wilful obstruction of a Police Officer in the performance of his duty. The manager of the Canteen is chiefly blamed. If the story be right, we protest against one law for Europeans and another for Asiatics. Had the outrage been committed by Chinese, they would have been tried by a Magistrate and severely dealt with. Why, because Europeans are concerned in it, should this affair be hushed up, and dealt with privately? Justice cannot be served in that way. The result of the "Court of Enquiry," held on Friday, is not yet known.

TENNIS FINAL.

CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT.

The match between Messrs. M. K. Lo and R. Townsend, was played last evening to decide the question of who shall meet the champion Mr. Ng Sz Kwong in the challenge round on Thursday afternoon.

There was an attendance of considerable size, which fell away, however, as the match progressed, the spectators losing interest at the rather disappointing exhibition of Mr. Townsend. H.E. the Governor was present. In the first set Lo sent many drives off the court. Townsend, serving, took the first game, and Lo took 3 games in succession. Townsend followed, taking two more games, tying Lo. Lo. obtained a lead of two more games and almost had the set, but Townsend stepped in taking another game. Lo took the next game, and the set 6-4.

Lo walked away with the second set very handsily. Townsend being very slow throughout. Lo improved his game in this set and took it very easily, 6-0.

Townsend came up to scratch a little better in the third set, but by this time was playing a losing game. The set was decided in nine games. Lo taking it, 6-3, as a result of his precise and fast driving.

All told, Townsend did not look like one of the champion class at any time during the match, but Lo, although not tempted to do his best by the opposition, displayed considerable form, and will probably give a close rub to the champion Ng Sz Kwong in the challenge round. To-day, Wednesday, Capt. Olliver meets F. A. Redmond in the Challenge Handicap Singles, and to-morrow the final of the Doubles Championship takes place.

RICE RUMOURS.

A big factor in rice speculation is the exchange at present, and rice dealers to-day are of the speculative kind. The high priced stocks still on hand in America and in Cuba bar purchases of rice from that end, rice here being lower in value. There are said to be practically no movements in rice at present.

A prominent rice merchant of Hongkong said, when interviewed, this morning: "At present there is absolutely no demand, either from San Francisco, or from Cuba, for rice. A certain well known rice firm received a cable from Havana, within the last 10 days, informing them that 1,250,000 bags of rice were on the ocean en route to Cuba. Some of this was sold cargo, and the fast consignments stocks. With all that cargo afloat, 100,000 tons, there will not be much demand from Cuba.

At present rice is around \$11 per picul, but some local dealers, to get rid of stocks, will sell for less than that. Hongkong stocks must be turned over fast. Storage facilities are not abundant here, and, rice, in a climate such as this may be classed as a semi-perishable. A great many rice dealers here are on paper, only, the stocks being held in Saigon, with options being taken here when business looks good.

Inquiries are coming from Europe to Hongkong, and recently, I am given to understand, one of the firms here received information from San Francisco that cargo could be taken up to about 50,000 tons, for Hamburg and Danzig, Germany, where there is a dearth of food supplies of all descriptions. There is, I believe, a good demand for rice from Europe and the Mediterranean, but those countries usually buy Rangoon rice. They are not familiar with the Saigon product.

There is a possibility that some Saigon rice may be sold to Europe, if the Rangoon product is not sufficient to meet the demand.

When looking up rice matters some time ago, one of the representatives of the China Mail brought in the report, which was then more or less ridiculed by Hongkong rice merchants, that the direct buying of America, from Saigon, would have a morbid influence on the Hongkong market. Our informant to-day, lends colour to this prediction when he says:—

"The buying-from-Saigon-direct idea, was pook-pooked in this market a couple of months ago, but some of the people who did the pook-pooking, were very badly hurt by it recently. The buying from Saigon direct is being chiefly done by America but I don't think it will be permanent, as I believe that the rice going from Saigon is not up to the Hongkong Standard. If that is the case, it will be a matter of a short time before the American and Cuban houses will realize it."

Certain big rice houses in this Colony are being very badly hurt at present on account of claims coming against them from the other end, running, in some instances, into many lakhs of dollars. The cause of the claims is that the rice is not up to standard. When the rice market was short some time ago, and the demand from America very great, some cargoes of Usual were sold as being Siam Usual, and the difference was of course detected in America, the claims being the result. Some of the losers on rice, are recouping by the lucky upward turn of sugar.

Burthis is a slack time for rice in any event, September to March being the busy rice dealing season. Some losses, of course, have occurred on account of sheer speculation with the exchange as a basis. In such cases, however, the deal is purely a gamble, the rice being merely counters in the game. Aside from that, however, many lost on account of buying forward at a time when rice was high and looked as if it were going higher. There are firms here who now have thousands of tons on their hands, not dreaming that the price would take the tumble it has. A great deal of this cargo was bought at \$15 to \$15.50 per picul. Place that against the \$11 price of to-day and you can readily see how they stand with thousands of bags involved. In one instance, a loss was caused by a whole cargo being rejected in America.

Rice is sold from Hongkong, by reputable houses, subject to the certificate of the surveyor appointed by the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce. If passed by him you may take it for granted that the rice is O.K. The question which occurs to dealers here is, "Is Saigon cargo up to the Hongkong standard?"

"In the past American importers of rice left, all transactions in the hands of their agents out here, but now they are sending men out, and these are visiting all rice handling centres. One I know of, must evidently have found that it was folly for his firm to buy through Hongkong, for he left here six months ago for Saigon and is still there. Of course, the Americans would be very foolish to buy their rice in Hongkong if they can get the same quality in Saigon direct. But it must be remembered that Hongkong has been the handler of Saigon rice for many years, and has learned something of the rice business during

IMPORTANT CASE.

"SET A THIEF TO CATCH A THIEF."

A case of considerable importance to godown keepers was heard by Mr. R. O. Hutchison yesterday. "Li Shim, the owner of a godown at 187 Connaught Road West was charged under Sect 3 subsection 3 of the Summary Offences Ordinance as the "occupier" of the godown for causing an obstruction by having 59 bags of sugar on the pavement. Inspector Willis conducted the case for the Police and Mr. Leo Longinotto appeared for the defence. It is interesting to note that this is the first time Mr. Longinotto, Assistant Crown Solicitor, has appeared against the Police.

Evidence was led that although the defendant was the occupier of the godown, he had no goods there, but merely let warehouse space to various people charging a few cents a picul for the goods stored there, the handling of the goods being done by the tenants. Mr. Leo Longinotto contended that a conviction could not be against the defendant, as although he might be held to be the occupier, the proper person to be charged under Subsection 3 would be the actual offender that would mean the person who actually put or left the sugar on the pavement. Mr. Leo Longinotto pointed out to the court that Subsection 1 of Section 3 had been amended by Section 19 of the Summary Offences Amendment Ordinance 1918. This amendment rendered the occupier liable as well as the actual offender for offences under that subsection. Had it been the intention of the legislature to render the "occupier" liable under Subsection 3 one would expect this subsection to have been amended also. Whatever the intention may have been, a necessity for amendment existed with regard to subsection 1 to render the "occupier" liable, it is clear therefore that until such amendment the actual offender and not the "occupier," is the person liable under Subsection 3.

Inspector Willis stated that the Police had always charged the occupier and secured conviction under Subsection 3. Mr. Leo Longinotto replied that this was undoubtedly owing to the fact that the legal position under the Ordinance had not been raised before. Mr. R. O. Hutchison said that in view of the importance of the case he would require time to consider the matter and that he would give a written judgment on the point raised by the defence.

HONGKONG FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the Hongkong Football League was held at the R.G.A. Sergeant's Mess last evening. Mr. R. J. Wilton presided, and representatives of the different Football Clubs were present. The balance at the credit of the League, after paying for all expenses, amounted to \$255.76. Office bearers for the coming season were then elected, the ballot resulting as follows: President: Mr. R. J. Wilton; Vice-President: Master-Gunner May; Management Committee: Messrs. M. L. Ralston, R. H. B. Mitchell, Wong, Smith and Chief Stoker Masters.

Master-Gunner May suggested that the time had arrived for the formation of a third division of the League, to give the students a chance of training in football. The only difficulty, he said, was the scarcity of grounds. Mr. Ralston proposed that the matter be left to the Committee, and this was agreed upon.

ASSOCIATION MEETING.

A meeting of the Hongkong Football Association followed, the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak presiding. The following office bearers were elected: President: Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak; Vice-President: Commander Kilgour and Mr. W. Nicholson; Councillors: Messrs. Wilson, and McTavish, and Major Timmis; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: Mr. J. Ralston; Referees' Board: Messrs. McCubbin, A. T. Hamilton, R. H. B. Mitchell, Master-Gunner May and Chief Stoker Masters; Secretary of Referees' Board: Master-Gunner May.

The meeting then discussed the question of obtaining more grounds, and it was generally agreed to that the Government should be approached with a view to getting grounds in Sokumpoo Valley and Kowloon. This being all the business, the meeting terminated.

that time which, perhaps, Saigon does not practise.

Should Saigon spring up as a rice shipping port, of course, it would be necessary for Hongkong dealers to transfer their activities to that port. One reason why Saigon rice has been passed through Hongkong is that the crop owners and financial interests were Hongkong people.

As far as forecasting on rice is concerned, so many factors enter into the matter that predictions would be foolish. The situation may change over night.

CUSTOMS PENSION SCHEME.

The China Mail learns that a new scheme of pensions for employees in the Chinese Maritime Customs has been introduced with effect from January 1 of this year. Under this scheme retirement is made compulsory for foreign and Chinese employees upon attaining the age of 60 and completing 40 years' service, although the Inspector General has power to suspend this rule if in his opinion its operation in any particular case would be detrimental to the interests of the service. The superannuation benefits and deductions from pay will be based on rates of substantive pay, but monthly substantive pay in excess of H.K. \$1,000 will not entitle increased benefits or call for increased deduction. A deduction from pay will be made compulsory for those entering the service in future, but is optional for the present staff. Present employees who do not desire to come under the contributory scheme will on superannuation receive only the service annuity benefit. The benefits a foreign employee is entitled to on superannuation are an annuity in gold from service funds equal to one-fourth of his final salary at exchange 3s 4d and a sum in silver derived from previous compulsory deductions from his pay and approximately equivalent to the capital required to purchase a further annuity of equal amount. A Chinese employee on superannuation will receive a sum equivalent to the capital required to purchase an annuity in silver equal to one-half his final salary to be derived from service funds and half from previous compulsory deductions from his pay. This means in effect that the employees retire on half pay. The scheme applies also to men invalided out of the service by a Medical Board. In the event of the death of an employee the sum accrued from the compulsory deductions from pay, plus such a service make-up as will with that sum suffice to purchase an annuity one-fourth final salary less deduction for years short served at the age of the deceased, will be paid to the family, and an employee on resignation will receive his contribution from pay with the accrued interest. The same applies with regard to an employee discharged, but should the revenue or the service funds have sustained any loss owing to his dishonesty, malfeasance, etc., the amount of the loss will be deducted. The issue of any service benefit will be at the discretion of the Inspector General.

The new scheme is designed to overcome the difficulties formerly encountered in reconciling the conflicting interests of the seniors and juniors and present and future employees. The scheme now adopted applies in full force to new entrants but is modified in favour of present employees in a degree which varies with their length of service. For new entrants contribution of pay is compulsory but for the present staff it is optional. The advantage derived from Service make-up constantly increases with seniority until it practically takes the place of personal contributions in the case of those whose superannuation is imminent. The amount to be deducted from the pay of those who elect to make a voluntary contribution is 6 per cent of their substantive pay.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

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WANTED.—For Manila, experienced MALE STEWARDESS. Apply in writing with references to CANALAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, Ltd. Hongkong.

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WANTED.—ONE CLERK well acquainted with banking business, especially exchange book-keeping. Also ONE TYPIST speaking both French and English if possible. Chinese preferred. Apply to BANCOS INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE, Shanghai (Canton), stating previous experience and salary required.

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LOST.—Rough haired IRISH TERRIER DOG. Licence No. 64. Finder will be rewarded. A. O. LANG, c/o GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 29th May, 1920, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 30th April, 1920. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 25th day of May to MONDAY, the 31st day of May, 1920, both days inclusive.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers. Hongkong, May 19, 1920.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

WEATHER permitting, the Final of the Open Championship Doubles. NG SZE KWONG & A. H. RUMJAHN.

M. W. & M. K. LO, will be played on THURSDAY, 20th May, at 4.30 P.M.

Booking at Messrs. Morton & Co. L. S. GREENHILL, Hon. Secretary. Hongkong, May 19, 1920.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

WEDNESDAY, 24th May, 1920.

THERE will be a MIXED FOUR-SOMES COMPETITION in the afternoon on the Old Course at Fanning. Medal Play, half combined handicap, post entries. Players to arrange own match. Entrance Fee \$1. each pair. Start at 1.30 P.M.

L. S. GREENHILL, Hon. Secretary. Hongkong, May 19, 1920.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

ON FRIDAY,

May 21, 1920, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8 Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

One cottage. Please by Bord Paris.

One Grand Piano.

Terms—Cash. HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers. Hongkong, May 19, 1920.

(For Account of the Concerned),

ON WEDNESDAY,

May 20, 1920, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8 Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

A Small Consignment of WHITE GOODS, &c., &c.

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Also

A few lots of Bellow Valises, Kit Bags, Suit Cases, and Attache Cases.

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TO-DAY (MAY 19th), 20th and 21st

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A 2639	Hindustani Meow	Fox Trot Viola & Piano
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TANSAN does NOT LOWER THE SYSTEM.
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Regular fortnightly service via S'pore.
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SWATOW AND BANGKOK	YINGCHOW	May 23rd at 4 p.m.
AMOI, SHANGHAI AND FUKOW	CHINGHUA	May 23rd at 10 a.m.
MANILA, CEBU & HOKO	TAIYING	May 23rd at 3 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	KWANGHONG	May 23rd at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	CHERAN	May 23rd at Noon
SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAIL AND CARGO.		

Balcon accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

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Telephone No. 33.



Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

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"CROSSKEYS" About June 10th.

"WHEATLAND MONTANA" About June 22nd.

For PORTLAND Direct.

(Calling at Seattle and Kobe).

"MONTAGUE" About June 15th.

"WABAM" About June 23rd.

"ABERCOSS" About July 10th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common Points.

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SERVICE TO UNITED STATES

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Via Panama.

S.S. "DRYDEN" Sails about May 28th

S.S. "WYTHEVILLE" Sails about June 29th

For freight space and particulars apply to—

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LOS ANGELES PACIFIC NAVIGATION COMPANY.

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HONGKONG TO LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, U.S.A.

DOE INWARDS ABOUT SAILING FOR LOS ANGELES ABOUT

S.S. YINFA May 23rd S.S. YINFA May 27th

S.S. WEST HIXON June 10 S.S. WEST HIXON June 12

S.S. WEST MONTOP July 10 S.S. WEST MONTOP July 12

Through Bills of Lading to all U.S. and Canadian Overland Points;

no Transshipment en route.

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HONGKONG Office—Prince's Buildings, Chater Road.

CHAS. E. RICHARDSON,

General Agent for South China.

Telephone No. 1062.

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SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

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FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers tons Leave Hongkong.

TENYO MARU 25,000 27th May.

SHIBUYA MARU 30,000 13th June.

SHINYO MARU 25,000 17th June.

KOREA MARU 9,000 5th July.

*Korea Maru 20,000 14th July.

*Call at Keelung. *Omitting call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALTO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIKA and IQUIQUE.

Thence by Trans-Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

Steamers tons Leave Hongkong.

KIYO MARU 17,500 July 12th.

ANYO MARU 18,500 Sept. 9th.

Tickets interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passenger may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

FREIGHT SERVICE.

Direct Freight service to OUBA and NEW ORLEANS, via San Francisco, Balboa and the Panama Canal.

Steamers tons Leave Hongkong.

OYOYO MARU May 21st.

For all information as to rates, freight space, sailings, etc., apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, MANAGER,

King's Building.

Telephones 2374 and 23.

SHIPPING

CP & OS

SAILINGS

HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER

(via Shanghai, Nagasaki, (Moj) Kobe & Yokohama)

STEAMERS FROM HONGKONG VANCOUVER

Empress of Japan May 26 June 18

Empress of Asia June 3 June 21

Monteagle June 8 July 2

Empress of Russia July 1 July 19

Empress of Japan July 20 Aug. 10

Empress of Asia July 29 Aug. 18

Monteagle Aug. 12 Sept. 5

Empress of Russia Aug. 26 Sept. 13

Empress of Japan Sept. 14 Oct. 1

Empress of Asia Sept. 23 Oct. 11

Monteagle Oct. 21 Nov. 8

Empress of Japan Oct. 26 Nov. 13

Empress of Asia Nov. 9 Nov. 30

Empress of Russia Nov. 18 Dec. 6

Empress of Japan Dec. 19 Jan. 3

Passage fares Hongkong to United Kingdom.

Empress of Russia Gold 4,000 Tons Reg. Gold

18,860 Tons Reg. \$600 Monteagle \$935

Empress of Asia 18,860 Tons Reg. \$1,150 Tons Reg.

June 2 sailings subject to change without notice.

For Fares and other information please apply to

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Telephone 755. Cable address: CACANPAC.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" "NILE" "OHINA"

(15,000 tons) (11,000 tons) (10,000 tons)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.

"NANKING" "NILE" "OHINA"

June 2nd 1920. June 19th 1920. May 23rd 1920.

AN UNPARCELED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

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and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

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AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days)

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HAIKONG Capt. H. Stewart FRIDAY, 21st May, at 2 p.m.

HAILONG Capt. J. Thomson TUESDAY, 22nd May, at 2 p.m.

HAIKONG Capt. W. C. Passmore FRIDAY, 25th May, at 2 p.m.

SWATOW, AMOY.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—

General Manager.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR HAVANA & NEW YORK

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

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Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA,

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For particulars apply to—

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MILBURN ASSOCIATES.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co. Ltd.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS SHIPPERS ARE

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For STEAMERS SAIL.

Subject to change without notice.

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General Agents.

NEW YORK DIRECT.

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(OCEAN S.S. CO., LD. & CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LD.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO. LD.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

"BURYKACHUS" via Panama 26th May.

"HOWICH" via Suez 27th May.

"DEUCALION" via Suez 28th May.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.

HONGKONG & CANTON. KEES & CO., CANTON.

FIRE AT ST. DUNSTON'S.

EXCITING INCIDENT.

BLIND EX-SOLDIERS LED TO SAFETY.

A serious fire broke out in the early hours of March 26, at the College Annex of St. Dunstan's Hostel for Blind Ex-Soldiers, Regent's Park.

The building, which stands in its own grounds, contains about 30 rooms.

The outbreak started on the first floor and soon obtained a strong hold. The cracking of the wood first aroused the sleeping inmates, but the whole place was soon filled with densely suffocating smoke.

Steps were immediately taken to secure the safety of everyone and to call the fire brigade. Special precautions had been taken in the establishment, and there is a special fire telephone communicating with the Edgware-road fire station.

Fire drill has been made the subject of special drill, and with great coolness every portion of the "drill" was carried out in the face of danger.

The attendants, aroused suddenly from their sleep to grave danger (for the first floor was well ablaze), proceeded to their allotted posts and carried out their prescribed duties. Everybody got out of the building without injury.

The V.A.D. sisters, all voluntary workers led the blind men, about 150 in number, from the wards. The sisters showed great coolness and the discipline of the men was admirable.

There was one very exciting incident, however. When the motor fire escape from Edgware-road dashed up, a woman's figure was seen at the upper windows, clad only in night attire, and appealing desperately for help.

Clouds of smoke were rolling up round the windows, and the fire beneath was gaining ground. She had essayed to escape by the ordinary means, but had been driven back by the smoke.

Without the loss of a second the firemen got the motor escape into position, while others held the flames in check with a hydrant, and brought the terrified woman safely down amidst the cheers of the onlookers.

By this time a "district call" had brought up 120 firemen with 15 appliances, and the appliances were got to work so promptly that the flames were overcome in an hour.

The first floor, however, was practically destroyed, and other serious damage caused.

SOMEWHAT PUBLIC.

CHANGING IN A TAXI.

"If you are late for an evening engagement," says a young friend of mine, "endeavour to change into evening dress in a taxi?" One night he was going to a dance with a friend at whose flat he had intended to change. Delayed in town, he realised he had left it rather late, and, in terror of his friend's wrath, decided to risk changing in his taxi. Seated on the floor covered with his overcoat, he proceeded to wriggle out of one set of clothes and into the other. For all his undoubted sangfroid he was unpleasantly conscious the while, that interested spectators could look—and were looking—right into his dressing-room from the tops of passing buses. There was one terrible moment—at a most critical stage of the evolutions too—when the taxi was pulled up in a traffic jam. A white shirt is not easily camouflaged when one has to change into it in so limited a space as the bottom of a taxi

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P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA APCAR AND EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES

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INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND AND QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S. S.	Tons	From (about)	Destination
"NOVARA"	7,000	25th May	MASSILLON LONDON & A'werp.
"DELTA"	8,000	26th May	MASSILLON LONDON & A'werp.
"NELLORE"	7,000	13th June	MASSILLON LONDON & A'werp.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

S. S.	Tons	From (about)	Destination
"MUTTRA"	4,700	22nd May	Straits, Rangoon and Calcutta.
"TAKADA"	7,000	26th May	Straits, Rangoon and Calcutta.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S. S.	Tons	From (about)	Destination
"EASTERN"	4,000	25th May	Sydney via Sandakan, Timor, Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville & Brisbane.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

S. S.	Tons	From (about)	Destination
"GHARINDA"	7,000	19th May	Kobe.
"NELLORE"	7,000	19th May	Shanghai, Kobe & Yama.
"JAPAN"	6,000	20th May	Shanghai and Kobe.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

*Calls at Antwerp.
Tickets Interchangeable.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by P.O.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of the P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
Parcels measuring not more than 24 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For further information, Freight Rates, Freight Documents, etc., apply to
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12, Des Vaux Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.

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KASHIMA MARU (Calling Manila) ... Saturday, 22nd May, at 11 a.m.
FUSHIMI MARU ... Tuesday, 18th June, at 11 a.m.
TAIYU MARU (Calling Manila) ... Wednesday, 30th June, at 11 a.m.
KATORI MARU (Calling Manila) ... Friday, 2nd July, at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said & Marseilles.

MINHIMA MARU ... Saturday, 22nd May, at Noon.
SADO MARU ... Friday, 29th May, at Noon.
KITANO MARU ... Friday, 11th June, at Noon.

HAMBURG, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

TOYOOKA MARU ... Friday, 11th June.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

KAMAKURA MARU ... Friday, 25th May.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 26th May, at 11 a.m.
TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 2nd June, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Murnora, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

LIMA MARU ... Monday, 24th May.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.
KANAGAWA MARU ... Wednesday, 26th May.
BOMBAY MARU ... Wednesday, 2nd June.

COALUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.
SANUKI MARU ... Tuesday, 25th May.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.
TANGO MARU ... Sunday, 23rd May, at 11 a.m.
NIKKO MARU ... Friday, 26th June, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA.
INABA MARU ... Thursday, 26th May, Daylight.
TSUSHIMA MARU ... Sunday, 3rd May.
KAMO MARU ... Thursday, 3rd June, at 11 a.m.
AWA MARU ... Thursday, 3rd June.

For further information apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
S. YASUDA, Manager.
Telephone No. 293 & 292.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

ORIGIN	VESSEL'S NAME	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DEPARTED
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan, &c.	Tenyo Maru	Tenyo Kisen Kaisha	On 27th May.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Siberia Maru	Tenyo Kisen Kaisha	On 14th July.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Colombia	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 18th May.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Enador	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 18th June.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Nile	China Mail S.S. Co. Ltd.	On 19th June.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	China	The Admiral Line	On 23rd May.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Onoskey	Ozaka Shosen Kaisha	On 23rd May.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Africa Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 23rd May.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Kashima Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 23rd May.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Empress of Asia	Canadian O.S. Co.	On 23rd May.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Empress of Japan	Canadian O.S. Co.	On 23rd May.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Inaba Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 23rd May.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 23rd May.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Tenyo Kisen Kaisha	Tenyo Kisen Kaisha	On 23rd May.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Butterfield & Swire	The Bank Line Ltd.	On 23rd May.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Montague	The Admiral Line	On 23rd May.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Dodwell & Co.	Dodwell & Co.	On 23rd May.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 23rd May.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	P.O.B.I. & A.L.	P.O.B.I. & A.L.	On 23rd May.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Butterfield & Swire	Butterfield & Swire	On 23rd May.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Sauki Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 23rd May.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Java-China-Japan Lijn	Java-China-Japan Lijn	On 23rd May.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Ozaka Shosen Kaisha	Ozaka Shosen Kaisha	On 23rd May.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 23rd May.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 23rd May.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Strubbers and Dixon	Strubbers and Dixon	On 23rd May.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Ozaka Shosen Kaisha	Ozaka Shosen Kaisha	On 23rd May.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 23rd May.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Ozaka Shosen Kaisha	Ozaka Shosen Kaisha	On 23rd May.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	P.O.B.I. & A.L.	P.O.B.I. & A.L.	On 23rd May.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Ozaka Shosen Kaisha	Ozaka Shosen Kaisha	On 23rd May.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Sosha Maru	Sosha Maru	On 23rd May.

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via SHANGHAI, KOBÉ, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT
The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

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S.S. "EQUADOR" ... WEDNESDAY, June 19th

S.S. "COLOMBIA" ... WEDNESDAY, July 14th

S.S. "VENEZUELA" ...

ALSO
The following U.S. Shipping Board vessels

S.S. "WEST CADDOA" ... SATURDAY, May 22nd for

S.S. "EASTERN MERCHANT" ... TUESDAY, May 18th for San Francisco

S.S. "WEST CONOB" ... Beginning of June for Baltimore

HONGKONG-CALCUTTA SERVICE.

Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading to all Ports in the United States and Canada, also through Bills of Lading issued to Baltimore, Havre, Central and South American Ports.

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Operating the following Far Eastern services for account of the United States Shipping Board.

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For SAN FRANCISCO.

"WEST HIMROD" ... 1st June.

ALSO Amalgamated with Green Star Line

Commonwealth Shipping Co. New York

Operating Baltimore via Panama service, to the Far East.

Arrivals and sailings to be announced later.

Through rates quoted and through B/L issued to all overland points in U.S.A. and Canada.

HONGKONG OFFICE:—1st Floor, Powell's Building

12, Des Vaux Road, Telephone 3008.

STRUTHERS & DIXON, INC., HONGKONG.

For SAN FRANCISCO DIRECT

U.S.S.B.

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JUNE 1st 1920.

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Overland Common Points.

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SPECIAL SAILING

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HONGKONG to SINGAPORE.

The s.s. "Nile" will sail from Hongkong for Singapore direct on Tuesday, June 1st, at noon, returning on or about June 14th.

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Prince's Building, Tel. Passenger Dept. 1934

Ice House Street, Tel. Freight Dept. & Agent. 2161

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MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS.

15, Des Voeux Road. Telephone 28.

JAPANESE WITH A DAGGER.

At the Magistracy this morning, before Mr. R. O. Hutchison, Sergeant Shattain of No. 2 Police Station charged a Japanese, named Kiyoshi, an employee of the Denmoske Shiral Confectionery, of No. 63 Praya East, with the theft of a quantity of candy, chemicals, baking powder etc., the property of his employer, and also unlawful possession of a dagger. The defendant denied the first charge, but pleaded "guilty" to the other, stating that he brought the dagger from Japan. Sergeant Shattain said that in a statement he made after arrest, the defendant said he bought the goods mentioned in the first charge from Honda and Company. Enquiries had been made at that shop, where the defendant's story was denied. Denmoske Shiral, the proprietor of the confectionery shop, said that as the result of certain information given him by a Chinese employee, he went to a house in Spring Garden Lane, and there a Japanese woman pointed out a kerosene tin in which were the things the defendant was alleged to have stolen. The defendant was in the house at the time. Witness handed him over to the Police. The Chinese employee said that last night, he saw defendant go out carrying a kerosene tin in his hand. In the tin were several bottles of chemicals, a few tins of baking powder and some candy. Feeling suspicious, witness told his master about it. At this

stage, Sergeant Shattain told the Magistrate that the dagger which formed the subject of the second charge against the defendant, was not found on his person at the time of his arrest, but was handed to the Police by the complainant, who said that he had had a quarrel with the defendant sometime ago, who threatened him with the knife. Several people struggled with defendant and succeeded in disarming him. The complainant said that the dagger had been in his possession ever since that night. The Sergeant said that they received no report about the quarrel at the time. The first he heard about it was when the defendant was arrested last night. The defendant when asked what he had to say, told the Magistrate that he paid for all the things he was alleged to have stolen. Some he bought from Chinese shops and others from his employer's shop. His Worship said that in view of the fact that it was admitted that there had been a quarrel between the complainant and the defendant, it was quite possible the first charge was a made up affair to get the defendant in trouble. Sergeant Shattain agreed and said he would not press the charge. His Worship convicted the man for the possession of the dagger, on his own admission, and sentenced him to pay a fine of \$25 or in default, a month's hard labour.

Two new launches are being built for the "WALLA-WALLA" fleet. Phone No. 3516.

THE ADMIRAL LINE PASSENGER SERVICE.

SHIPPING BOARD ALLOTTED LARGE PASSENGER STEAMERS FOR TRANS-PACIFIC ROUTE.

The Admiral Line are just in receipt of telegraphic advices from their head office at Seattle that the U.S. Shipping Board has now definitely allotted them five of the large new passenger steamers for operation in the Trans-Pacific service between Seattle and the usual Far East ports of call—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Manila and Hongkong. It has been definitely stated that the new passenger service will be inaugurated this Fall, the first steamer to sail from Seattle in October.

There has been considerable comment during the past few months regarding the new passenger services to be established by the Shipping Board and it was hoped that the new steamers would be ready to place in service this summer. With the five large steamers that have been allotted to them the Admiral Line will be able to maintain a very frequent service and this will undoubtedly relieve the present congestion of passenger traffic to a great extent, and be just in time to take care of the large tourist business this Fall and Winter.

The steamers assigned for this service are the latest type, of passenger vessels, with excellent accommodations, exceptionally large and conveniently arranged cabins, modernly equipped throughout, in fact the latest thing in modern passenger steamers. The particulars of the steamers are as follows:

Length	535 feet
Beam	72
Speed	18 knots
Tonnage about	22,000 tons
Cargo	10,000
First Class Passengers	350
Steerage passengers	300

It will be noted that the beam is exceptionally large for steamers of this length. The purpose of this is to prevent, as much as possible, the usual rolling, thus making the voyage much more comfortable for passengers. On ships of this beam excessive rolling in heavy weather is prevented. The Admiral Line are now making arrangements for their passenger office location in the central district, which will be very convenient for all passengers, and announcement will be made shortly of the location.

The names of the steamers assigned have not yet been announced, but it is expected that this information

"CHINA" HERE CHINA MAIL SHIP IN PORT.

The a.s. "China," of the China Mail Steamship Company, arrived in port at about 4 p.m. yesterday with a large number of passengers from San Francisco and way ports for Hongkong, including Mr. W. Alexander, for Hongkong; Mr. W. Alexander, Mr. Frank W. Beards, Mr. Chin Poy Sing, Mr. C. O'Connell, Mrs. Alice Cooper, Mr. E. F. Colbath, Miss Tina Cornelson, Mr. Saragachar Das, Mr. Paul de Oberrio, Rev. and Mrs. Chas. Chen, Mrs. T. G. Seneca, Mr. Joseph D. Ford, Master Robert A. D. Ford, Master G. D. Ford, Mr. C. P. Fay, Mr. N. Oude, Mr. Geo Hong Tuck, Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Hall, Mr. Leo Thick Jew, Mr. Louis Sharo Fon, Mr. T. W. Engelman, Mr. W. H. Beckers, Mr. C. H. Hanlon, Miss Judith Hanlon, Master Maxwell Hanlon, Master Paul Hanlon, Master Richard Hanlon, Mr. and Mrs. N. F. Hertzner, Miss Helen Hoepfner, Mr. Ben Houston, Mrs. J. P. Jansen, Mr. W. E. Jones, Capt. E. E. Kroes, Miss Ethel Lambrecht, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Leake, Miss Ada Leake, Mr. Ralph O. Lee, Mr. Lee Chung, Mr. Lei Soon Tee, Mr. Geo. A. Grayland, Mr. C. C. Grindwood, Mr. Wm. J. Garvin, Mr. P. G. Seneca, Mr. A. Nichols, Mr. Lee McCall, Mr. P. Meyer, Mr. Nio Djo Lieam, Mr. Palmer Otterbeck, Mr. Quan Sow, Mr. Quan Suo, Mr. George W. Reed, Mr. John S. Ritterband, Mrs. T. L. Rowe, Mr. James Ryan, Mr. T. G. Seneca, Mrs. N. W. Stevens, Mr. Samuel Stickney, Mr. C. T. Surridge, Captain U. E. Tarnley, Honorable Yee Kwei Shu, Mr. James A. Prentice, Mr. T. W. Lillywhite, Mr. W. H. Beckers, Mr. H. Henry Low, From Shanghai—Mr. P. L. H. Loo, Mr. P. H. Hong, T. J. Ching, H. N. Dunning and wife, B. Anderson, F. Rodriguez, A. C. C. Tsing, J. P. Harrison, and T. J. Jorgie son. From Nansai—J. J. McKinn, Mr. B. J. Choojin, Mrs. L. Rhotort.

The a.s. "China" is commanded by Capt. C. J. Lancaster, and is 10,200 tons, speed 18 knots. She sails at noon on Sunday May 23rd for San Francisco on another fast trip, making the run in 30 days.

There is expected to be one more of these fast trips after the present, and then the "China" will probably resume her regular run, calling at usual ports and making the trip as formerly, in about 27 days.

as well as schedules, etc., will be received very shortly.

This passenger service to Seattle will re-establish the large passenger traffic through that port. It has been some time since the previous American passenger steamers operated from Puget Sound and this new service will be welcomed in re-establishing that line, and relieving the present congestion in both passenger and freight traffic.

Special arrangements have been made for the carriage of silk and other valuable cargo; special compartments having been installed for this purpose and an excellent fast express service will be maintained.

MANSLAUGHTER.

Manslaughter was the charge preferred against a Chinese named Mok Yuk Sau before Mr. Justice Gompertz, the acting Chief Justice, at the Criminal Sessions this morning.

A plea of not guilty having been entered, the following jury was empanelled: T. G. Stokes, H. Ram, T. Ramsay, S. Musso, W. Ross, H. R. Sequeira and F. X. M. da Silva.

The Attorney General the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, K.C., C.B.E., said that the charge arose out of a quarrel in June last year. The accused was in the habit of frequenting Jardine's Wharf at West Point and occasionally slept there. Sai M., the deceased, with his wife lived on the first floor of No. 313 Queen's Road, West. About 7 p.m. on the day in question a friend came to the deceased and informed him that he had been assaulted and falsely accused of the theft of some shoes from Jardine's Wharf. Accompanied by his wife, the deceased went downstairs to speak to the prisoner who had made the accusation. A quarrel arose and the accused stabbed the deceased.

In his statement to the Police Magistrate, continued the Attorney General, the accused stated that he returned to the country in the 12th moon in the year before last—about January or February 1919—and that he only came back to Hongkong this year. The accused asserted that he was ignorant of what had happened and was arrested by a revenue officer who searched him for opium. Accused claimed, added the Attorney General, that he went away before the deceased died, but the prosecution suggested that he went away at a later date than that and in consequence of the Police search for him.

Eleven witnesses were called for the prosecution.

At the conclusion of the case for the prosecution the accused reiterated his denial of the charge.

A verdict of "guilty" was returned and sentence of ten years' imprisonment with hard labour was passed.

JAIL MURDERER TO DIE.

Sentence of death was passed by the Acting Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Gompertz, yesterday afternoon, on Li Hoi Shing who was found guilty of the murder of Warder Speed in Victoria Jail on December 15.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

Received new shipments

of
LAMB, MUTTON, BEEF,
RABBITS, HARES,
etc., etc.
from Australia.

KIPPERS, FINNAN HADDOCKS, FILLET HADDOCKS,
direct from the Scottish Fisheries.

PICNIC CHEESE

Prepared by us
and put up in neat glass jars
at 30 cents per jar.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE Co., Ltd.

IMPUDENT TREFTS.

A Chinese youth, 19 years of age, at one time employed as an apprentice in a tailor's shop in Wellington Street, was this morning charged before Mr. N. L. Smith with the theft of a pair of shoes belonging to Mr. Rodenfauser of the M.M., a resident of the Hongkong Hotel; and larceny of a quantity of knives and forks, the property of the Hotel. Sub-Detective Inspector Wills who prosecuted, said that the defendant formerly used to be sent by his employer to the various hotels to receive orders from and take measurements of customers. After a while, the defendant decided to set up in business on his own. He accordingly disappeared from the shop some three months ago with a quantity of his master's property. Since then, he had lived a continuous life of crime. In spite of the fact that the defendant was no longer in the tailor's employ, he continued to go to the various hotels and posing as a representative of the shop received orders. For a while, he carried on his deception undetected. On the 18th instant, however, soon after the defendant had called, one of the "boys" employed at the Hongkong Hotel, discovered some knives and forks were missing and suspected him, but having no proof, he could not do anything. On the following day, the defendant again visited the hotel, and soon after his departure, Mr. Rodenfauser complained that he had lost a pair of shoes which he had put outside the door of

WITNESS ILL.

A further adjournment was made this morning in the case in which Chun Chak, Chu Cheung, and Chan Shang were charged at the Criminal Sessions with having committed gang robbery in Kowloon City on April 23.

Yesterday afternoon the Puane Judge, Mr. Justice Wood, granted an adjournment until this morning as the principal witness, who had been taken ill on Sunday morning, contrary to the prediction of the doctor, was unable to attend court.

This morning an application by the Crown Solicitor, Mr. Jacks, for an adjournment until Thursday week, on the ground that the witness was still too ill to appear in Court, was granted.

his room to be cleaned. Satisfied now that the defendant was the culprit, the hotel "boy" went to Wei Tuk Lane, where the defendant was known to be living, and there taxed him with the theft of the shoes. The defendant admitted it, and handed the hotel "boy" a pawn ticket relating to the shoes. The "boy" then telephoned to the Central Police Station, and he (Insp. Wills) went to the hotel and took the defendant into his custody. Asked what he had to say, the defendant admitted his guilt and pleaded for a chance. His Worship passed sentence of six weeks' hard labour.

FAIRALL & CO.

GIVING UP BUSINESS

COMPULSORY SALE

TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY), MAY 19.

Chiffon Velvets, Charmeuse, Taffetas,
Brocades, Ninons,
Bead and Silk Trimmings.

'Phone 644

'Phone 644

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Continued from page 3.)

the board. There can be no doubt that the varying rates of exchange in all parts of the world must have caused the board very great anxiety, and that they have given very thoughtful and careful consideration to the business of this bank. (Hear, hear.) I have very much pleasure in supporting the resolution.

The Chairman: I am very much obliged to the shareholder who has just spoken for his remarks.

The motion was then put and carried unanimously.

The Chairman: I have now to propose "That a dividend at the rate of 14 p.c. per annum for the half-year ended 31 December last, together with a bonus of 25s. per share, both free of income-tax, be now declared payable on and after the 16th inst."

Mr. Thomas Cuthbertson: I beg to second the resolution.

The Rev. Herbert A. Raynes: I do not wish to oppose the resolution in any way; I only desire to ask whether it would be possible for the dividend warrants to make plain the amount represented by income-tax. The present form, giving minute calculations—particularly as it is complicated by some consideration given from India itself—makes it very difficult for those of us who are not constantly dealing with finance to know quite how to make the return to the assessor, and if a simpler form could be devised I for one should be grateful.

The Chairman: I think that is a question for our secretary to deal with, and as he is present I have no doubt he will take notice of your wishes and endeavour to meet them. The motion was unanimously adopted.

The Chairman: The next resolution, which I also beg to propose, is: "That Mr. James Maxwell Grant Probit be elected a director."

Mr. William Foot Mitchell: I have much pleasure in seconding the resolution.

The resolution was unanimously agreed to.

The Chairman: I now propose that our old friend, Sir Alfred Dent, who retires by rotation, be re-elected a director. I am sure we shall pass this resolution unanimously, for Sir Alfred Dent is one of our oldest and best friends. (Hear, hear.)

Sir Duncan Carmichael: I have pleasure in seconding that.

The motion was unanimously carried.

Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.: I am much obliged to you, gentlemen, for my reelection.

The Chairman: I have also to propose: "That Mr. Thomas Cuthbertson, who retires by rotation, be re-elected a director."

Mr. Lewis A. Wallace: I have much pleasure in seconding that.

The motion was adopted unanimously.

The Chairman: My next duty is to call upon shareholders to propose resolutions with regard to increasing the fees of the auditors and their election for the ensuing year, and I have to state that both Mr. David Charles Wilson and Mr. Henry Croughan Stilleman present themselves for reelection. I should like to say, with regard to the fees, that they were increased from £500 to £550 in 1913. Since that date our business, as you know, has certainly doubled, and this entails a staff of the auditors' clerks being here for the best part of the year. They are in and out here every month, and I happen to know that the cost of that staff is just about what we pay our auditors, so that they practically have no remuneration for themselves after paying their own staff. I am sure that is not a position which this bank ought to be in, and I therefore suggest that whoever makes the proposition should move that the auditors' remuneration in the future be £1,000 per annum. I only throw that out as a suggestion.

Mr. B. R. Glover: Mr. Chairman, I beg to move: "That the auditors' fees be increased from £550 per annum to £1,000 per annum, with retrospective effect for the past year, to be divided as they may agree."

Mr. Alwyns Turner seconded the motion.

Mr. H. B. Henley: I should like to say that I think the proposition to increase the auditors' fee is a very good and proper one, but to make it retrospective is in my opinion, a mistake. A year ago I suppose we voted what their remuneration was to be for the year under review, and I do not think we should alter that resolution.

The Chairman: Well, in ordinary cases I should say you are perfectly right, but this is not an ordinary case. As you can see from the past report, the business for the past twelve months has increased to the extent of several millions sterling. We did not anticipate when we fixed the auditors' fees at £550, that they would have at least 50 p.c. more work to do; and, as you know, all salaries in regard to staff have increased even in the last twelve months. (The cost of living has increased, and therefore the cost to the auditors has increased, and although I do not say it is a good precedent—it may be a

very bad one—I do hope that, under the circumstances, you will not press your opposition.

The resolution was carried with two dissentients.

Mr. Henley: I have much pleasure in moving: "That Mr. David Charles Wilson and Mr. Henry Croughan Stilleman be re-elected auditors for the ensuing year."

Mr. Banks seconded the motion, which was carried *nem con.*

Mr. Tomkinson: I have much pleasure in moving: "That the best thanks of the shareholders be given to the directors and staff for their successful management of the bank."

I do not think it requires any words from me to emphasise our gratitude to the directors and the management and staff generally. The chairman has already told us of the very arduous time they have had in this abnormal year, and I think we shall all with one accord willingly adopt the resolution which I have moved.

Mr. Robert Smith: I have great pleasure in seconding that. I have compared the balance-sheets for the last six years, and I find that the totals have trebled during that period. There has been an increase of nearly 50 p.c. in the last twelve months, so that I am sure everyone connected with the bank must be very grateful to those who have brought these results about. (Hear, hear.)

The vote was unanimously accorded.

The Chairman: I am much obliged to you for the way in which you have moved, seconded and carried that resolution. I am glad to say that, in spite of all their difficulties, the board and the staff are still going strong, and we hope that they shall survive all the difficulties which are in front of us during the coming year. I may say that your directors are men who have got their heart and soul in the interests of the bank, and have greatly added, by their wise counsel and advice, to the success of the undertaking. I think the staff have always recognised that. We, as directors, on our side, recognise that the staff have done uncommonly well, and that a vote of thanks such as you have just accorded to them will greatly hearten them during the coming year. (Applause.)

The proceedings then terminated.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, May 19, 1930.

On London—
Bank Wire ... 4-3
On demand ... 4-3
30 days sight ... 4-3
4 months sight ... 4-3
Documentary 4 months sight ... 4-3

On New York—
On demand ... 1300
Credit 4 months sight ... 1300
On demand ... 814
Credit 30 days sight ... 814

On Bombay—
On demand ... 802
On demand ... 802
On demand ... 802

On Calcutta—
On demand ... 802
On demand ... 802
On demand ... 802

On Shanghai—
On demand ... 184
On demand ... 184
On demand ... 184

On Hongkong—
On demand ... 184
On demand ... 184
On demand ... 184

On Yokohama—
On demand ... 184
On demand ... 184
On demand ... 184

Gold and Silver—
Gold 100 fine (per tola) ... 31.80
Silver (per tola) ... 31.80
Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate) ... 31.80
Silver (per tola) ... 31.80

SUNDRIED COINS—
Hongkong 50 cents sub. ... 1/2 dis.
10 ... 1/2 dis.
Chinese coins ... 1/2 dis.
Bar Silver in Hongkong ... 1/2 dis.
Chinese Copper Cash ... 5% pm.
Chinese Copper Cents ... 5% pm.
Rate of Native Interest ... 7% p.a.
Chinese Sub. Coin ... 5% dis.
Hongkong Sub. Coin ... 5% dis.

Peels Off Corns Between Toes

The Great Corn Loser of the Age. Never Fails. Painless.

A corn mashed, squeezed and crushed all day long in between two toes! You can try the desperate way and try to dig it out and pull it off.

The motion was unanimously adopted.

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The proceedings then terminated.

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION HONGKONG.

TAKE ADVANTAGE of the High Rates of Exchange and open an interest bearing Gold Dollar or Sterling Account. Withdrawals may be made from such accounts in Local Currency if desired.

Certificates of Deposit issued in Gold Dollars, Sterling and Local Currency.

Letters of Credit issued.

We issue American Bankers Association and Guaranty Trust Company of New York Travellers' Checks, payable throughout the World.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Other Offices in the East:
SHANGHAI TIENTSIN MANILA
PEKING HANKOW CANTON
CHANGSHA

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

HONGKONG, 19th MAY, 1930
OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS

11 A.M.

BANKS—
London T. rate 43.
Hongkong Bank ... 8625 b.
MARINE INSURANCE—
Canton Insurance ... 7445 b.
North China Insurance ... T. 150 b.
Yong Insurance ... T. 150 b.
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THE CHINESE MERCHANTS BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: Alexandra Buildings, Chater Road.

General Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities. Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received at rates which may be obtained on application.

The Bank also conducts a Savings Department.

DONG TOY, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, January 2, 1930.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office: 120 Victoria Road, Central.

Branches: Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Harbin, Manchuria, etc.

DOMESTIC & FOREIGN BANKING SERVICE PROMPT.

Current, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear interest at rates 1%, 2%, 3%, 4%, 5%, respectively.

Inquiry on our SPECIAL SERVICE will be welcomed.

J. CHANG L.Y., Manager.

Hongkong, July 7, 1928.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up — \$1,350,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of Real Property, etc. Advances made on Stock, Bonds, etc. Advances made on Merchandise.

Advances made on the proceeds of Life Insurance.

Advances made on the proceeds of Life Insurance.

Advances made on the proceeds of Life Insurance.

Advances made on the proceeds of Life Insurance.

Advances made on the proceeds of Life Insurance.

Advances made on the proceeds of Life Insurance.

Advances made on the proceeds of Life Insurance.

Advances made on the proceeds of Life Insurance.

Advances made on the proceeds of Life Insurance.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... \$15,000,000
RESERVE FUND ... \$15,000,000
Sterling ... \$15,000,000
Silver ... \$15,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ... \$15,000,000

COUNCIL OF DIRECTORS: Hon. Mr. E. V. D. P. — Chairman, A. H. Compton, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

R. H. Dodwell, Esq., Hon. Mr. J. G. T. M. Edinburg, Esq., Hon. Mr. J. A. S. Gubbay, Esq., A. O. Lang, Esq., Hon. Mr. P. S. W. L. Patterson, Esq., Hon. Mr. J. A. Plummer, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER: Hongkong — N. J. STARR, Esq.

ACTING MANAGER: Shanghai — G. H. STITT, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS: LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER AND PARK BANK LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in LOCAL CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in Local Currency and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.

N. J. STARR, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, May 17, 1930.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of this Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3% PER CENT. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

N. J. STARR, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, May 14, 1918.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE, (FRENCH BANK).

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ... F. 250,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... F. 150,000,000
PAID UP ... F. 75,000,000

Chairman of the Board of Directors: Andre Bartholot.

General Manager: J. P. Pichot.

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES: LYON, MARSAILLES, NANTES, ORLEANS, POISSONNIERE, REIMS, STRASBOURG, TUNIS, VIENNE, YVERDON.

IN FRANCE: "Banque Industrielle de Chine" is authorized by the Government to issue "Bons de Trésor" in France.

IN LONDON: London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd.

IN NEW YORK: Bank of Montreal & Co.

Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold, French on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Special facilities for French exchange.

M. BOUDET DE JOURNÉE, Manager.

Hongkong, April 25, 1930.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDELS-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(NEDERLANDSE TRADING SOCIETY)

Authorized Capital ... F. 10,000,000, 28,333,333

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... F. 6,000,000, 28,000,000

RESERVE FUND ... F. 14,000,000, 21,111,111

Special Reserve ... F. 17,000,000, 21,111,111

HEAD OFFICE: Amsterdam.

Branches: The Hague, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Brussels, London, etc.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch Street, London E.C. 3.

SHIPS DUE TO ARRIVE.

FROM EUROPE.

The s.s. **TRINITY**, due here May 18th, and sails for Shanghai May 20.
The s.s. **HELENUS**, due here May 21st, and sails for Shanghai June 1.
The s.s. **TALITHYBIUS**, due here June 1st, and sails for Japan June 3.
The s.s. **PAR LINO**, due here June 2nd, and sails for Japan via Shanghai June 1.
The s.s. **AGAPENOR**, due here June 4th, and sails for Japan June 5.
The s.s. **ELPENOR**, due here June 14th, and sails for Shanghai June 15.
The s.s. **DEUCALION**, due here June 18th, and sails for Shanghai June 19.
The s.s. **THESEUS**, due here June 24th, and sails for Shanghai and Hankow June 25.
The s.s. **LOMEDON**, due here June 26th, and sails for Japan June 27.
The s.s. **DEMODOCUS**, due here June 27th, and sails for Shanghai June 28.
The s.s. **BYRRHUS**, due here June 28th, and sails for Shanghai June 29.
The s.s. **ALCINOUS**, due here July 3rd, and sails for Shanghai and Taku July 4.
The s.s. **HELLEROPHON**, due here July 14th, and sails for Japan July 15.
The s.s. **NINCHOU**, due here July 18th, and sails for Shanghai and Japan July 19.
The s.s. **STIEGERWALD**, due here July 25th, and sails for Japan July 26.

FROM AMERICA.

The s.s. **NANKING**, left San Francisco, April 28th, and is due here via Honolulu, Yokohama and Shanghai on May 26.
The s.s. **SHIMO MARU**, left San Francisco May 1st, and is due here via Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki and Manila on June 5.
The s.s. **ECUADOR**, leaves San Francisco May 1st, and is due here via Honolulu, Japan, Shanghai and Manila June 9.
The s.s. **TYNDAREUS**, leaves Seattle May 14th, and is due here via Yokohama, Kobe and Manila June 15.
The s.s. **PERSIA MARU**, leaves San Francisco May 15th, and is due here via Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, and Nagasaki June 17.
The s.s. **KOREA MARU**, leaves San Francisco June 8th, and is due here via Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki July 5.
The s.s. **COLUMBIA**, leaves San Francisco May 20th, and is due here via Honolulu, Japan, Shanghai and Manila July 7.
The s.s. **NILE**, leaves San Francisco June 20th, and is due here via Honolulu, Yokohama, Nagasaki and Shanghai July 17.
The s.s. **UNION**, leaves Seattle June 24th, and is due here via Yokohama, Kobe, and Manila July 23.
The s.s. **TENYO MARU**, leaves San Francisco June 30th, and is due here via Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki and Manila Aug. 1.
The s.s. **VENEZUELA**, leaves San Francisco June 28th, and is due here via Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai and Manila on Aug. 4.
The s.s. **PROTEUS**, leaves Seattle July 11th, and is due here via Yokohama, Kobe and Manila August 16.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

The s.s. **ST. ALBANS**, leaves Melbourne June 1st, and is due here via Sydney, Brisbane, Townsville, Cairns, Thursday Island, Sandakan and Manila June 30.

FROM CANADA.

The s.s. **MONTAGLE**, left Vancouver, April 30th, and is due here via Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai on May 26.
The s.s. **EMPEROR OF ASIA**, left Vancouver May 6th, and is due here via Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai and Manila on May 27.
The s.s. **EMPEROR OF RUSSIA**, leaves Vancouver June 2nd, and is due here via Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai and Manila on June 24.
The s.s. **EMPEROR OF JAPAN**, leaves Vancouver June 23rd, and is due here via Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai on July 15.

FROM CALCUTTA.

The s.s. **ARRATON APCAR**, left Calcutta April 25, and is due here May 11.
The s.s. **JAPAN**, left Calcutta May 4th, and is due here May 19.
The s.s. **TORILLA**, left Calcutta May 5th, and is due here May 20.

FROM MANILA.

The s.s. **TYNDAREUS**, leaves Manila June 13th, and is due here June 15th, and leaves for Seattle via Kobe and Yokohama, June 24.
The s.s. **IXION**, leaves Manila July 20th, and is due here July 21st, sailing for Seattle via Kobe and Yokohama, Aug. 3.
The s.s. **PROTEUS**, leaves Manila August 13th, and is due here Aug. 15th, and sails for Seattle via Kobe and Yokohama August 26.
The s.s. **TYNDAREUS**, leaves Manila Sept. 9th, and is due here Sept. 11th, and sails for Seattle via Kobe and Yokohama Sept. 21.

FROM SINGAPORE.

The s.s. **EURYMACHUS**, leaves Singapore May 15th, and is due here May 25th, and sails for New York via Shanghai and the Panama Canal May 26.

FROM JAPAN.

The s.s. **TELEMACHUS**, leaves Yokohama May 8, and is due here via Kobe and Shanghai May 23.
The s.s. **PAYADA**, leaves Kobe May 18th, and is due here May 24.
The s.s. **EA-TERN**, leaves Kobe May 17th, and is due here May 24th, and leaves for Australia, via ports on May 25.
The s.s. **STENTOR**, leaves Yokohama May 13th, and is due here via Kobe May 25th, and sails for London, Amsterdam and Hamburg, via Singapore, May 27.
The s.s. **NOVARA**, leaves Yokohama May 17th, and is due here via Japan ports and Shanghai May 27.
The s.s. **KIDDERPOKE**, leaves Yokohama May 21st, and is due here May 29th, and leaves for Australia, via ports on May 30.
The s.s. **ARRATON APCAR**, leaves Kobe May 28th, and is due here June 1.

THE FRUIT SEASON.

Bowel complaint is sure to be prevalent during the fruit season. Be sure to keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy at hand. It may save a life. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

WEATHER REPORT.

May 19th, 12h. 55m.—No returns from Japan and India.
Pressure has decreased slightly at all reporting stations; there is no apparent change in distribution since yesterday.
Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 30.88 inches, against an average of 17.86 inches.
Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on May 20th.
1.—Hongkong to Gap. Rock. E. and S.E. winds, moderate to fair.
2.—Formosa Channel. The same as No. 1.
3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock. The same as No. 1.
4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY, HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

MAY 19, 1920.—a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind.	Force.	Weather.
Victoria Peak	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Namuro	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Hakodate	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Tokio	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Kochi	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Nagasaki	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Kagoshima	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Oshima	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Naha	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Ishijima	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Boni Island	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Wakatsuki	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Hankow	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Chungking	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Changsha	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Shanghai	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Yokohama	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Kobe	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Manila	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
San Francisco	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Seattle	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
London	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Paris	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Bombay	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Calcutta	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Singapore	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Manila	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Yokohama	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Kobe	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Shanghai	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Hankow	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Chungking	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Changsha	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Shanghai	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Yokohama	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Kobe	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Manila	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
San Francisco	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Seattle	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
London	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Paris	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Bombay	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Calcutta	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Singapore	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Manila	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Yokohama	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Kobe	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Shanghai	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Hankow	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Chungking	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Changsha	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Shanghai	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Yokohama	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Kobe	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Manila	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
San Francisco	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Seattle	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
London	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Paris	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Bombay	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Calcutta	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Singapore	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Manila	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Yokohama	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Kobe	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Shanghai	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Hankow	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Chungking	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Changsha	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Shanghai	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Yokohama	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Kobe	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Manila	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
San Francisco	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Seattle	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
London	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Paris	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Bombay	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Calcutta	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Singapore	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Manila	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Yokohama	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Kobe	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Shanghai	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Hankow	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Chungking	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Changsha	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Shanghai	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Yokohama	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Kobe	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Manila	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
San Francisco	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Seattle	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
London	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Paris	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Bombay	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Calcutta	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Singapore	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Manila	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Yokohama	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Kobe	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Shanghai	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Hankow	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Chungking	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Changsha	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Shanghai	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Yokohama	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Kobe	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Manila	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
San Francisco	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Seattle	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
London	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Paris	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Bombay	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Calcutta	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Singapore	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Manila	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Yokohama	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Kobe	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Shanghai	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Hankow	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Chungking	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Changsha	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Shanghai	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Yokohama	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Kobe	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Manila	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
San Francisco	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Seattle	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
London	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Paris	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Bombay	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Calcutta	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Singapore	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Manila	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Yokohama	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Kobe	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Shanghai	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Hankow	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Chungking	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Changsha	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Shanghai	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Yokohama	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Kobe	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Manila	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
San Francisco	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Seattle	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
London	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Paris	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Bombay	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Calcutta	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Singapore	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Manila	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
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Shanghai	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Hankow	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Chungking	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Changsha	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Shanghai	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Yokohama	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Kobe	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
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Manila	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Yokohama	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Kobe	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Shanghai	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Hankow	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Chungking	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Changsha	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Shanghai	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Yokohama	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Kobe	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Manila	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
San Francisco	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Seattle	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
London	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Paris	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Bombay	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Calcutta	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Singapore	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Manila	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Yokohama	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Kobe	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Shanghai	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Hankow	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Chungking	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Changsha	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Shanghai	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Yokohama	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
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Manila	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
San Francisco	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Seattle	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
London	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Paris	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Bombay	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Calcutta	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Singapore	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Manila	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Yokohama	5 a.	29.85	63	62	SE	1	b
Kobe	5 a.	29.85					